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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE WAR!

Russia and Europe!

CRISIS YET IMPENDING!

England's Position Critical!

PACIFIC SOLUTION LIKELY!

Recent French Strategy!

THE ADVANTAGE DOUBTFUL!

Expected Great Sortie!

BY THE PARISIAN ARMY!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

BOSTON, November 21.—A vindication of his course, by Bazaine, is expected this week. Marshal Burgoyne writes to the *Times* sustaining the action of Bazaine.

Odo Russel writes from Versailles that the Franc-Tireurs sought to interrupt his journey thither.

The *Times* intimates that the restoration of Napoleon is on the cards. It is rumored that Von der Tann has been superseded.

Bourbaki goes to Nevop to take command of the Ist corps.

It is reported that Napoleon has written to the Provisional Government urging continued resistance to any proposition for the cession of French territory.

Two Belgian troops are recalled to the positions they occupied before the war. The frontier will still be guarded.

The German prisoners in French claim to have taken near Coulmeres were sick and wounded men.

An eminently well informed correspondent, in a letter regarding the approaching general war and the causes which led to it, states that the influence of Bismarck in the councils of Prussia has greatly declined. He attributes this to the causes that peace was not declared instantly after the fall of Sedan. Bismarck desired earnestly to end the war then, but the King and Princes were obstinately bent on conquering a peace.

The assertion that forty millions of francs were found in Metz is untrue.

JUNCTION OF THREE GERMAN ARMIES.

A telegram from Versailles announces that the junction of the armies under the lead of Mecklenburg, General Von der Tann and Prince Frederick Charles have effected a junction, and that the whole force are now acting on the offensive against General De Paladines army of the Loire, supposed to be retreating behind Orleans. The Prussian army is now moving southward, and General Manteuffel, who was ordered to operate against the northern line fortified cities, has interrogated and is now marching west to join in the attack upon the army of the Loire.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A special correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from German headquarters on the 17th, gives information concerning the movements now making against the army of the Loire. The Bavarians are moving from Fontainbleau towards which point Frederick Charles is advancing by forced marches. The Duke of Mecklenburg reports the enemy as having just dallied towards Chateau Dun and Chartres, constantly pushing forward to occupy Dreux. General D'Aurelles has hastened much in order to defend the Capital, placing the army of the besiegers between two fires. But the situation is equally critical on the German side. It is reported that the French army is falling back on its reserves, resisting the army of Prince Frederick Charles, while Bourbaki, with 80,000 men, is to attack in the rear of Versailles, is daily expected.

The Parisians were yesterday attempting to erect bridges over the Seine, near Sevres, to the north in case of a sortie, but have not yet succeeded.

Gen. Von Moltke seems to think that the concentration of the enemy's forces is very serious. Last night the personal luggage of the King was all packed up in readiness for a flight, and the same precaution will be taken to-night.

The Duke of Mecklenburg has asked for further instructions, saying that he cannot hold his positions in the face of the greater strength of the army of the Loire. Von Moltke says no troops can possibly be spared from the army around Paris, and that the Duke must fall back until he meets the army of Frederick Charles. The latter will march to-night between his advance and the Duke's rear at Rambouillet.

The French troops occupying Monte Rotondo and Orsini are not portions of the Army of the Loire, but detachments of Bourbaki's Army of the North.

All this information admirably supplements the news received in London to-day. A Prussian official statement announcing the capture on the 18th at Chateau Dun and Chateau Neuf was erroneous. Only one action was fought that day, on Tuesday, when the French were driven from Chateau Dun, resulting at first in the repulse of the French. The Prussian cavalry were subsequently checked by the arrival of the 22d Division. This makes it clear that Gen. D'Aurelles is still moving with his right, and left resting on Orleans. Great care is taken to conceal D'Aurelles' plans, but I state on high authority that he is amassing the largest force possible. Senator Sedan, Bismarck desired earnestly to end the war then, but the King and Princes were obstinately bent on conquering a peace.

The assertion that forty millions of francs were found in Metz is untrue.

RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

WAR THOUGHT TO BE INEVITABLE.

LONDON, November 21.—The *Independence Belge* expresses the fear that war is inevitable, and that all the great powers will have armies in the field before January. The *Post* denies that Italy refused to join England and Austria in opposition to Russia's pretensions.

WAR FEELING IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 21.—The *Invalid Zeitung* says: Turkey has assented to the annulment of certain stipulations of the treaty of Paris.

The war feeling is ardent throughout the Russian empire.

Ignatiff returns to Constantinople with full and particular instructions from the Imperial Government.

EXCITEMENT IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The excitement concerning the Eastern question continues unabated. In official circles there is a strong belief that the naval support at least of the United States will be thrown in favor of Russia.

The *Polish* says the Sclaves are utterly opposed to war with Russia. Other journals declare that the entire Sclave race sympathize with Russia.

A PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, November 21.—Odo Russell only arrived at Versailles on Sunday night, hence the story of Count Bismarck's denial of an understanding with Russia about the Black Sea is unfounded. Russell's first official interview with Bismarck was accepted for to-day.

ENGLISH CABINET CRISIS—GORTSCHAKOFF WILL NOT WITHDRAW HIS NOTE.

A New York *World* correspondent telegraphs from London that Lord Clarendon has clearly notified his colleagues and the Cabinet that he will resign his office should the Government declare war against Russia. Bright has declared himself similarly, it is believed, will do the same.

The city is full of rumors. Prince Gortschakoff has informed Earl Granville of his willingness to withdraw his note and he will submit Russia's claim to a decision of Congress.

TURKISH RESERVES ORDERED OUT.

The *Levant Herald* of the 19th says it has reason to believe that the Porte has ordered the military reserves to be called into service. Gen. Ignatiff, Russian Ambassador, has arrived at Constantinople.

A number of German vessels are blockaded in Yarmouth Harbor by French run clads.

RUSSIA UNARMED IN WAR.

It is reported that Russia has fifty iron clad monitors at Nikolaief drawing less than eighteen feet of water. The Russian fortifications of Cronstadt have been greatly strengthened and are represented impregnable.

PACIFIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* urges the envoy of Great Britain to insure pacific relations with America in the present crisis.

EARL RUSSELL ENDORSES GRANVILLE'S ACTION.

LONDON, November 22.—Earl Russel writes to the *Times* to-day approving Earl Granville's firm and unobservable dispatch, and says that if any further authority is necessary, he conferred upon the crown to call out the militia. He considers that emergency exists, and has been the Minister of a great power assumes the right to abrogate a treaty binding seven of the chief States of Europe. Its not that the large number of Russian troops moving to the frontier of Turkey, and suggests that one hundred thousand men, in addition to the militia reserve, be called out.

The Earl of Shaftesbury writes to the *Times* advocating the support of Britain, other powers a reconsideration of the treaty.

WILL NOT BUY AMERICAN IRONCLADS.

LONDON, November 22.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin that Russia is endeavoring to prove to the Great Powers that there is no foundation in the rumor that she bought or intends buying American ironclads for the Black Sea. Her language is pacific.

Mr. Delfis addressed to Odo Russell, is expected to advocate an amicable arrangement of the Eastern question.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

ALLEGED SECRET ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—I have undoubted information, which I will be able to substantiate by evidence in a few days, of a secret alliance offensive and defensive between Russia and Prussia, made before the war between Prussia and France. The fact that after the treaties of Paris, 1856, a treaty, offensive and secret treaty was made between England, France and Austria, by which Russia pledged herself, in consideration of any infraction of the treaty of Paris by Russia *casus belli*, and to act aggressively with the three powers. Prussia, by secretly compromising England and as freeing Russia from all obligations to respect the latter treaty, by public

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 92¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE SIGNS of the times indicate that the Free Traders will make a desperate attempt to do away with all tariff protection at the next session of Congress. It is well that the fight will be inaugurated so early. The masses will have time to educate themselves on the relative advantages of Free Trade and Protection, and in 1872, if the issue must be made in a Presidential canvass, they will know under which banner to enlist. Protection being just, fostering our industries and promoting our national prosperity and general welfare, cannot fail to prove a popular plank in any political platform.

THERE are in the United States over sixteen hundred National Banks, and all are in a healthy and prosperous condition. The system of an universal currency supplanting the old State plans of providing circulating notes was introduced with considerable trouble as it was a grand financial experiment at a time when grave monetary troubles beset the country. Each returning year the system grew stronger and inspired the people with fresh confidence in its safety and superiority. It is gratifying to note that all our National Banks are in more healthy condition than ever before for it tells of the prosperity of the people in all sections, and of the wisdom of the system under which we are now afforded a safe, reliable and universal currency.

THE new Municipal Administration at Rome, is giving evidence of an energy of purpose, that at least promises healthy reformation in one quarter. The old government employees, were scarcely workers in name, for while many of them eked out a subsistence by engaging in business after office hours, others merely lived a life of leisure, drawing the money and doing little or nothing in return. The old days work began at ten in the morning. At half past eleven, the employees left for lunch, and managed to return about one, and shortly after that hour they were dismissed. In this way the whole days work was embraced with in about two hours. It must be a severe innovation, that now demands they shall be at work by eight in the morning, and not leave until three in the afternoon. There is little of the sinecure about the new method, but it has the advantage of at least being of some benefit to the government, even if it should drive off some of the elegant hangers on of the old style.

THAT SACRED TRUST.

During the recent political campaign we intimated frequently that the effort to take the sinking fund from the State Treasury would be renewed next winter. Our delegates are pledged against the measure in a positive manner, and if they were not we should have no fears but they would make gallant resistance to the impudent scheme to take from the people of this Commonwealth the immense sum of nine million five hundred thousand dollars, in order that a small combination of capitalists may be enriched and benefitted. While we have every confidence in our own members integrity, we do fear that enough votes will be secured to render certain the passage of the odious bill even over the veto of Gov. Geary. That the scheme is again on foot is shadowed in the following paragraph from the Philadelphia correspondence of the Germantown *Telegraph*. He says:

I regret to be compelled to say that appearances at present favor the passage of the Nine Million Robbery over the Governor's veto. Secret agents are to be seen hard at work already bob-nobbing with legislators, and these men are well known to be the regular operators in this dreadful business. Nothing short of a general expression of public indignation will deter the bribed members from voting for this bill, and of that I see no likelihood. The whole city seems in dumb on the subject. A more lamentable exhibition cannot well be imagined.

UNBLUSHING.

The Democratic leaders must obtain help from Republican leaders now in position. It is willing to pay for what it gets, and as there are several Republican leaders who have nothing to expect from any other source, they had better strike while they can.—*Courier Journal.*

Democracy is willing to pay Republican Leaders. How does it propose to pay? The efforts of the *Courier Journal* to induce Republican Leaders to believe that Democracy has anything of value to return for treason to Republicanism, is amusing. There never was a party, so utterly beggared of all good gifts as the Democratic party of to-day. There is no return it could make, that would not degrade the recipient, if he accepted the bribe. But why is the offer made? Would it have been necessary to bribe those men into doing their duty, if what was required of them by Democracy was the endorsement of a sound and healthy principle? The innocence of the argument, that there are several Republican Leaders who have nothing to expect from any other source and they had better strike while they can, is only exceeded by the unblushing impudence of the proposition. What kind of a party is it, that uses this character of argument to secure support? We hope that every Republican Leader who has no more regard for his honor than to forsake his principles because he can get nothing from the party, may in case accept the bribe offered by the *Courier Journal*, and rid the Republican party of his corrupt presence. We are better without him than with him and the Democracy is welcome to all such material. But we confess we are a little surprised, that even the Democratic party should permit such open corruption to be published, showing its utter weakness, and how readily it would sacrifice honor and principle, for the sake of getting a few votes from Republican renegades, because they could expect nothing from the Republican party.

INGRATITUDE.

Under the specious excuse of keeping politics out of the administration of our Courts of Justice, the Supreme Court of our State, have appointed Thomas J. Keenan Prothonotary for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Keenan is not only a Democrat, but a party Democrat. He is Chairman of the Democratic Committee, and used his best endeavors to defeat a Republican nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court. He is recognized as a strict party man, and utterly and ostensibly opposed to Republicanism in all its features. When a Republican Judge was nominated for the Supreme Court, there was a Democratic nomination for the same office. Republicans rallied around their nominee and elected him. The effect is so far a political one, that the Judges have all been party nominees, and only entitled to their seats because they had a party majority. When the office was sought, no Republican ever dreamed of making Mr. Keenan's vote on the ground that politics should be kept from out the Supreme Court, but the votes of Republicans were expected, because the candidate was a Republican nominee.

What a miserable farce then it is, when able men, good soldiers, and sound Republicans are applicants for an appointment in the gift of the Supreme Court, that a Republican Judge, elected by Republican votes, should vote for a Democrat, ignoring the applications of the others, for no other reason than that they were Republicans. For what other reason was there? S. P. Fulton, J. G. McCandless and General William Blakely, are either of them the equal of Mr. Keenan in point of intelligence and fitness, independent of the fact that they belonged to the Republican party. If it would have been making a party question out of an appointment of the Supreme Court for a Republican Judge to vote for a Republican applicant, why was it not doing the very same thing for a Democratic Judge to vote for Keenan, a Democrat. It is all nonsense, and the return to these old soldiers, is unkind and ungrateful, for either one of them might have been appointed without the slightest impropriety, as far as bringing politics into the Supreme Court was concerned, just as well as Keenan. They deserved it more, and they had a right to look for it. That they or one of them did not get the appointment, is due we candidly think to nothing more nor less than ingratitude, and mayhap the lack of moral courage.

PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS

It is currently reported and generally believed, that it is the intention of the President to appoint some prominent Pennsylvanian to the Cabinet. We have no desire to dictate what State the President should make his selection from, but if there is such an appointment, and if it is intended to make the selection from Pennsylvania, we desire to make a few suggestions. We earnestly hope, that whatever appointment shall be made, great care will be exercised not only with reference to the political weight and influence of the appointee, but also to his status as a moral, upright and honest citizen. The word politician has become sadly debased from its true meaning, and it is not exaggeration to say, that it is in these times almost regarded as an epithet, that carries with it discredit. We are not of those that believe that a Government can be properly administered without the aid of politicians. Indeed, in a Republic such as ours, we think all men should have a thorough education in this respect, and are satisfied that every man might be thus educated and be an honorable, upright and conscientious man. But the fact exists that too many politicians are not honest. They have made a trade of politics. We deprecate the appointment of a trading politician, for the simple reason that while it may influence a few thousand votes in one locality, it will create suspicion, distrust and doubt in every other section of the country.

There are hundreds of men in the State of Pennsylvania, loved and revered for their great moral worth, and intelligence, known as upright conscientous men, sound in Republicanism, and withal modest enough to keep themselves in the back ground, that would do more to rally around the President the entire support of the State of Pennsylvania, than any blatant-mouth aggressive politician in the land. And yet these men are just as much politicians in its proper acceptation, as those to whom we object. Men capable of acting with a due regard for the present administration and the future welfare of the Republican party. And beyond all this, they are not open to the virulent and persistent attacks of the opponents of the administration. In this connection we think too, that it is proper to say, that while we have always been pleased with the appointment of old line Democrats, and will without the least hesitation, heartily endorse the appointment of any good Republican without discriminating between old line Democrats and old line Whigs, yet, we do not see that in making these selections, they should be made to the utter exclusion of old line Whigs. We desire now to be understood, as not making any objections to any appointment on the ground of the antecedents of the appointee, or raising a little question in a jealous mood, but only that there is a larger field than that to which most of the appointments have been confined, and that a due regard for the best interests of the Government will require all selections to be made, utterly ignoring the antecedents of the appointee. Western Pennsylvania is rich in Republicanism. The majority of Allegheny county alone, is the majority of a State, and we can point with pride to the Veeches, Allisons, Howes, Marshalls and others, who stand before our community as gentlemen of sterling integrity and honor, talented and intelligent, and withal gifted with full knowledge of the political history of our government, equal to any in the State. These men draw around them the weight and influence of the Republican party. Their names are towers of strength, and and they are invulnerable to the charges hurled against politicians generally. An appointment of either of these gentlemen, or of any man of their social status and intellectual worth, would rally not only the locality from which the appointee came, but the whole State, around the administration.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The reply of the Russian Government to the letter of Earl Granville, is said to be highly conciliatory in tone, but firm in the position adopted. If such be the fact, it only remains to be seen, what course England will now take. That nation may not be judged by its words or threats. In two instances at least, the action of that Government has taken every one by surprise. At the outbreak of the Schleswig-Holstein war, England was, as far as threats were concerned, pledged to prevent the dismemberment of Denmark. But she raised no finger, either to enforce her demands, or to carry out her threats. On the contrary, she stood passively by, and allowed the aggressions to be pushed, without an effort to resist or prevent them. On the other hand, when Russia threatened Turkey, England made but few demonstrations by words, but when the bear came for action, took at once a most decided and prominent position. In the present proposed abrogation of the treaty of 1856 by Russia, England again becomes violently positive, and the letter of Granville, although milder in terms, is not less positive, than the threatening letter of Russel in the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty.

It cannot therefore be certainly concluded what course England will pursue, from any demonstrations she may make at present, but should she follow out the tenor of the Earl's letter, war is inevitable. If the telegram reaching us, contains a correct abstract of the reply of the Russian Government to Granville's letter, then has Russia declared that a Congress is impracticable in the present state of the principal European powers. Prussia and France are at war, and France at least, is not in a condition to make one of any such Congress. But be the excuse true or untrue, it still remains as a part of the controversy, that Russia refuses to have the proposed revision of the treaty of 1856, arbitrated by those nations that assisted in making it. This will leave England only one of two positions. Either she must consent to the abrogation of the treaty or must fight.

In this connection it is well we should pay some regard to the temper and feelings of the English people. They have before their eyes, ocular demonstration of the disasters that may result to a nation, from entering on offensive action while in a condition absolutely unprepared. France, with her misfortunes, is a spectacle that may not be hidden from view. The terrible, heart-sickening slaughter, the devastation and destruction that are incidents to war, are part of the household conversations of every man and woman in England. Humanity as well as policy, turns away from the idea of bringing these scenes of loss and disaster, to English homes and English hearthstones. For after all, the people of England are but men like other men, and have just as great a dread of bullets and of death as any other nation. Turkey, is in truth, hardly worth the fighting for, indeed is not worth it. We are probably not saying too much in asserting, that the Christian world would rejoice, if the sick man was happily dead and buried forever, beyond the possibility of again arising. The attitude of Russia, so far at least as she concerns, is nothing more than a demand to be released from an arbitrary and domineering dictation, limiting her naval power in and around the Black Sea.

While these facts may not be, and indeed are not, sound reasons for allowing any nation of her own motion to abrogate a treaty, they will all have weight with the people and the government of England.

On the one side we find Granville insisting, that England must now put down her foot firmly, or forever lose her voice in European affairs, while on the other side John Stuart Mill, and Mr. Froud are writing letters to the *Times*, protesting against England embarking in a war with Russia, and urging that the demands made by the Russian Government are not unreasonable, or at least are worthy of consideration. We are also told that an important division exists in England, on the Russian question, that may dissolve the ministry. This is unquestionably looking towards more pacific measures, and has a direct bearing on a peaceable solution of the difficulty. We must moreover add to this, that notwithstanding the first announcement, that Austria and Italy had agreed to join with England, that as yet none of these powers have taken any positive steps. France is powerless, Prussia is, if anything, in accord with Russia, Italy declares herself indifferent, and Austria alone remains. Under such a condition of things, we feel that England, totally unprepared for any serious war, will scarcely take upon her shoulders the weight of a war with Russia.

Beyond this however, we are not at all satisfied that Russia means nothing more than what she insists upon as the whole of her claim, viz: The abrogation of the neutrality article of the treaty. She has more in view, and time, should the Russian government be permitted to gain her point, will disclose the fact, that this is but the initial movement for the prosecution of her old Eastern scheme. Roumania has been a source ot annoyance to the Russian Government. A little independent state on the borders of Russia is the great disaster that the Emperor Nicholas was so much afraid of, and which the present Emperor no doubt intends shall not exist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF DAVID ZEISBERGER, the Western Pioneer and Apostle of the Indians. By Edward de Schweinetz. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by E. Miner, 71 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Few works have been published in this country of late years which contains so much information as this one relative to missionary labors among the Aborigines of the forest. It also furnishes valuable historical information of the early history of our Western country. The memoir gives a faithful protraiture of one of the greatest philanthropists who have dedicated themselves to doing good among the Indians. Zeisberger, as a missionary and Indian linguist, was the peer of John Eliot, and outstrips him as a herald of the Cross. While Eliot is better known, the work of Zeisberger was greater and grander in results. Much of the matter of this very interesting volume has been secured through the Moravians in Bethlehem, preserved in the archives of their churches. This noted Moravian missionary agent, was sixty two years among the Indians, and his writings are an important authority. The work, we repeat, is a valuable acquisition to the history of our country in early times, especially the relation sustained between the Colonies and the United States to the Indians,' commencing with the year 1735 and onward. In this volume we have also a vivid picture of missionary life, and the self-denial of one of the most devoted servants of God that has lived in this country.

POEMS. By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston.

This prettily gotten up volume abounds with beautiful poetry, and the mind is almost bewildered with the delicious fragrance that scents many of the poems. It is difficult to make selections, as the entire collection is one of rare excellence. Rich in language, pure in conception, and with golden-jeweled words, that fairly glisten with poetic finish. The tone and chasteness of the versification cannot fail to command the homage of the lovers of the muse, and their lyrical power are of the highest order.

ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY. Accompanied with numerous illustrations, a colored representation of the solar, stellar and nebular spectra, and Celestial Charts of the Northern and Southern Hemisphere. By J. Norman Lockyer, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The republication of this work, so successful and popular in England, as a text book, deserves substantial patronage from the public, as its merits and suitability for our schools in the United States, is admitted by those who are competent to judge. The arrangement of the work is simple and quite an improvement upon works of this class, and the style is clear and lucid. This edition is in many respects an improvement on the English and contains valuable additions, and contains questions at the foot of the pages, to facilitate the answer and to furnish the student with a test of his perfection.

LAY SERMONS, ADDRESSES, and REVIEWS. By Thomas Henry Huxley, LL. D., F. R. S., Author of "Origin of Species," etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Despite the intellectual grasp of thought embodied in the "Lay Sermons," they are, nevertheless, of a worldly type, while the "Addresses and Reviews" reveal the greatness and learning of this scientific scholar. Dr. Huxley is a better scientific scholar than a theologian, and he is a bold thinker, and very naturally writes in the belief that his positions are impregnable. In the department of natural science he is among the foremost, and his writings tend to advance the sciences, and those who are able to appreciate these essays will read them with much interest. Prof. Huxley writes with singular clearness and expression, thus showing his commanding power of analysis and vigor of thought.

OUR SEVEN CHURCHES. By Thomas H. Beecher, Elmira, N. Y. Published by J. B. Ford & Co., N. Y.

The idea is set forth prominently in these discussions, that every leading Church proves there is an inherent power that maintains and perpetuates her life. The excellencies of the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal' Methodist Episcopal, Independent (Baptist and Congregational) and Liberal Christians, are here set forth. Mr. Beecher finds many things to admire in all these bodies, and shows the different aspects of each one. His views are liberal, and pronounced in a good spirit, and in the style peculiar to the Beecher family.

THE JUNO STORIES. By Jacob Abbott. Juno on a Journey. Hubert. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co.

We feel quite confident that our young readers will enjoy these stories, especially the jaunts and episodes in "Georgie" and "Hubert's" experience. Mr. Abbott has been famous as a writer for young people, and his writings are of that class that parents need have no fear of tainting the morals of their children. Many of these volumes will be placed in Sunday school libraries on account of their excellencies.

NELLY'S DARK DAYS. By the author of Jessica's First Prayer, &c. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York.

This is a story of tender interest, representing the terrible course of a drunken father, who failed to reform until the death of his noble daughter aroused the slumbering embers in his soul and he finally succeeded, and thus Nelly's "Dark Days" are ended.

THE TRUE UNITY OF CHRIST'S CHURCH. By S. S. Schmucker, D. D. Published by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.

This work is an appeal to the friends of the Redeemer, on Christian Union, and the History of its Corruption, with a modified plan for the re-union of all Evangelical Churches, embracing as integral parts, the World's Evangelical Alliance, with all its branches. The work was originally prepared over thirty years ago, and this edition contains additional features bearing upon the subject. It no doubt will prove a useful book upon Christian unity, and the collected facts will be found valuable and instructive.

PIANO AND MUSICAL MASTER. By O. de la Motte. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This manual of instruction is quite a favorite, such being the demand for it that the publishers have already issued a fourth edition. Persons competent to judge of its excellencies award it the highest ecomiums of praise. The matter is, chiefly, designed to perfect those who wish to play well on the piano, and also contains an interesting sketch of the early history of music. The first four chapters carry the beginner forward to a point to take up higher studies. The Exercises in Scales is an important feature, and other improvements are introduced in this edition. S. A. Clarke & Co. have it.

GOOD STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By popular Authors. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by E. Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth avenue.

These selections from "Good Words for the Young" are well adapted for young people, and are as seasonable as wholesome for youth. The illustrations are numerous and well executed for wood cuts, and their life-like, suggestive, and appropriate character entitle them to praise, while the matter is such as to entertain, instruct and ennoble the minds of the youthful reader. Parents will do well to place "Good Stories" in the hands of their children.

LITTLE MARY AND THE FAIRY. By Harriet McKeever. Published by Claxton, Remson & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia.

The authoress of "The Pigoen's Wedding" succeeded so well in pleasing the children that "Little Mary and the Fiary," is likely to secure the same popularity. The pretty story is profusely illustrated with colored cuts, and is a sprightly affair throughout.

EXPLOSIONS OF STEAM BOILERS. How they are caused, and how they may be prevented. By J. R. Robinson, Steam Engineer. Published by Little, Brown & Company, Boston.

Valuable and timely thoughts of a practical character are imbodied in this little treatise. The need for light upon the subjects discussed, are apparent to every one interested in such matters. We have a list of causes of explosions, namely, low water, over pressure, defects in materials, sediment, repulsion and over-heating of the water; the means to prevent explosions by these causes. We heartily commend the work.

LIGHT AND TRUTH: or, Bible Thoughts and Themes. The Lesser Epistles. By Horatio Bonar, D. D. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co.

The crowning feature of these notes is their expositroy character. The pith of the texts are presented in terse and well chosen words, and are plain and practical throughout in the highest sense. Readers of these "Bible Thoughts and Themes," cannot fail to be impressed with the sweet spirit and evangilecal style of the gifted author. They will prove a source of instruction, and also a valuable aid to devout thought.

MARGARET. A Tale of the Real and the Ideal. Blight and Bloom. By Silvester Judd. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For Sale by E. Miner, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

The revival of a novel is a rare thing, and no better evidence of its ability and value could be given, than the call for its republication. Bating its theology and the changes in some things described, it is a novel that will command admiration from lovers of light literature. Its sketches of New England life are superior, and though written many years ago, are as fresh to-day as when taken.

MOTTOES AND APHORISMS FROM SHAKESPEARE. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For Sale by E. Miner, Pittsburgh.

In this hand-book of reference and quotation, a want has been supplied to the lovers of Shakespeare. These mottoes and aphorisms are alphabetically arranged with a copies index of words and ideas. The volume is compact in size, beautifully printed and gotten up with excellent taste throughout. It is a handy volume to pocket, or carry when traveling. Most of the quotations are in a single line, giving title of the play or poem, &c.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

PROTECTING STRAWBERRIES.

In the Northern States winter protection to strawberry plants should always be given to insure a full crop of fruit. It may not always be positively necessary, but as no one can tell in advance what the winter will be—whether very cold or mild—it is best to be on the safe side, and this means give protection to plants that are likely to require it. Very little will answer the purpose, as we do not expect or desire the exclusion of frost, but merely to prevent frequent and alternate freezing and thawing of the plants and soil in autumn and spring. Shade is all that is required to accomplish our object and a single layer of dark colored paper would answer every purpose; if it could be used as readily and cheaply as other materials.

The embryo fruit stems are formed within the crowns of the plants in autumn, and the alternate freezing and thawing to which they are often subjected during cold weather, weakens, if it does not entirely destroy, vitality. There is, however, a great difference in varieties, some being more hardy than others, requiring less protection; but we have never grown a sort that would not yield enough more fruit to pay for a light covering of coarse hay during winter. As usually applied, hay, straw, or leaves to the depth of one or two inches, a little more or less will make no material difference; only have it spread evenly, so that every plant will be fully and completely shaded. Mulching should not be applied until the weather is cool and the ground begins to freeze for if put on earlier the plants are likely to be injured by being too warm, and field mice will collect and make nests and burrows where they are not wanted.

In localities where there is generally a heavy fall of snow, mice often do great injury by feeding upon the roots and leaves of strawberry plants in winter. These pests may be destroyed by using poisoned corn or wheat, although this is not a very safe method where fowls are allowed to run in the same field. Wheat, oat or rye straw, usually attracts mice, on account of the grain that it contains; and the same objection may be urged against corn stalks; but coarse bog or low prairie hay, or leaves, contain little or nothing upon which mice will feed; hence the preference usually given to these materials.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Pear trees that have not been judiciously summer pruned will require some little in early winter months. By far too many branches are left on the tree. When the tree is in leaf the one branch smothers out the other, and, remembering what we have already said about the value of healthy leaves, few leaves arrive at that perfection necessary to perfect the best fruit. Therefore, prune out enough of the weaker ones to give the rest every chance to develop their leaves to the fullest extent. Also prune so as to assist the plant in a conical form, as this enables the light to act better on all parts of the tree leaves.

If trees have been neglected, in pruning now try severely to get them to this shape, the result will be to make them throw out shoots still more vigorously from near the parts cut away. When these shoots appear in spring, pull them out while young with the finger and thumb. The current of sap will then flow strongly into the shoots left, and the ratio of growth will in the end be nearly equal through all the branches. The flow of sap through a tree is nearly like that of water through an uneven country. A very little obstruction will turn the course; but that once started soon becomes as great a stream in the new as in the old channel.

Apple trees have a habit when old of pushing out sappy shoots along the main branches. These should be cut away in addition to a similar thinning as recommended for the pear. Dwarf apples and dwarf pears should be examined now to see what the borer is doing for them. This is the time when they do the most destruction, as they are boring down into the stems for winter protection. A cut with a jack knife up and down the stems so as to avoid gardening as much as possible is certain destruction. Then, if in spring, before the parent insects begin to work, oiled paper, or rather tarred paper, be put about the stem near the ground, they can be kept out. It is strange that with so little time as borer hunting takes so many thousand trees should be allowed to die from their attacks every year.

Above all, for both apple and pear orchards, we bespeak a liberal dressing—a top dressing of something or another. If so manure is to be had, even common road sand will be found to have a beneficial influence. Poverty of the surface soil is oftener a cause of fruit failure than "grass," "change of climate," or many imaginable ills brought up from some ghostly cavern of thought to cover up the poverty of the pocket or of industrial inclinations.

Strawberries are much better when protected through the winter, no matter how "hardy" they may be. Very coarse strawy manure is the best material, which can be raked off in early spring. A few inches is sufficient, just enough to keep the sun off when frozen, which all our readers know by this time, is the chief cause of loss by frost.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

INFLUENCE OF COLD ON MILCH COWS.

Cows that are in milk, or that have been milked late, are peculiarly sensitive to cold, and they are frequently injured by being exposed to storms. By getting wet and becoming chilled, pulmonary complaints and other diseases are induced and thus the farmer has a sick animal on his hands, which is a source of trouble, anxiety and not unfrequently a total loss. Many of the troubles that come on cows at the period of calving may be traced directly to exposure during the winter, and therefore, on this account alone, will it pay the farmer to shelter his stock on the approach of storms, either of wind or snow or rain. During those days in winter that are sunny and warm there may be no objection to allowing stock to run at large in the yard the greater portion of the day, but in extreme cold weather, three quarters of an hour in the morning and the same length of time in the afternoon, to slake their thirst at the trough, will give them all the exercise they need. The remaining portion of the time they will be better in a warm, well ventilated stable, where they can quietly ruminate without fear of being hooked and driven about by master cows.—*Exchange.*

LONG-KEEPING APPLES.

Mr. O. S. Willy gives in the *Horticulturist* the following advice to keep the American Golden Russet apple, and it will of course answer for any other. It is still timely information for this season: Of first importance to every family and orchardist is a good late-keeping apple. A cellar well stored with them, in prime condition, has a mine of wealth, and a source of real pleasure which few ever reach. We always knew the American Golden Russet to be just this treasure, but never fully realized it as I have the present summer. Up to July 1st they were in our market, as firm, crisp and tender, "sound to the core," as the autumn before when gathered. It *was* a feast good to look upon, but one seldom presented; for, as I know, a large majority use up their best late keepers long before they are in their prime. The Golden Russet is not really fit to eat till May and June. But "how to keep it; mine all rot." Pick carefully by hand each apple as (almost) so many eggs; place in a new oak apple barrel; *fill full* to the level; press in the head; leave in some cool shady place till cold weather, then place in the cellar, free from frost, but as cool as possible without freezing; the next June, any one so doing, can have as good an apple as was ever eaten, and far more pleasant and healthful than the too many early and half matured apples of fruit stands. Try it, and there is none better.

CURE FOR POISONING FROM IVY.

I have had as much experience with that detestable weed (poison ivy) in my family as any other person. Some years ago I had a little boy poisoned with it nearly to death. He was totally blind. The doctors pronounced it erysipelas, but could do nothing for it. A gentleman from one of the New England States came to our place one day and as soon as he saw the child, said he was poisoned with ivy, just as he had been many times himself; and some of our family have been poisoned with it every year since. Now for the remedy, and the very best is pure olive oil, or as it is some times called, sweet oil. The way to use it is this: If you are badly poisoned take two tablespoonfuls internally three times a day, and keep the affected parts well oiled all the time with the same. This will cure any case of poisoning. If you want to work in a field where this poison grows, in haying time for instance, if you anoint yourself with it—that is, your face and hands—you will not get poisoned at all. If however you neglect this, apply the oil on the appearance of the first symptoms and you will have no trouble. This remedy will never fail.—GEO. HILLMAN, Dubuque county, Iowa.

PRESERVING VEGETABLES

An agricultural journal gives the following simple mode of keeping vegetables during the winter: Sink a barrel two thirds of its depth into the ground (a box or cask will answer a better purpose,) heap the earth around the part projecting out of the ground, with a slope on all sides; place the vegetables that you desire to keep in the vessel; cover the top with a water tight cover; and when the winter sets in throw an armful of straw, hay, or something of that sort, on the barrel. If the bottom is out of the cask or barrel it will be better. Cabbage, celery and other vegetables will keep in this as fresh as when taken from the ground. The celery should stand perpendicularly, celery and earth alternating. Freedom from frost, easy access, and especially freshness and freedom from rot are advantages claimed.

RECIPES

Cream Pie Without Cream.—For one pie, take two eggs, one-half cup of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint of sweet milk; heat your milk; beat sugar, eggs and flour together; add to the scalded milk, and cook to a thick custard; when cold fill with the custard.

Buffalo Cream Cake.—One cup white sugar, two-thirds do. of flour; one egg, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of soda, two do. of cream of tarter; bake in three jelly cake tins.

Sauce for Cake.—One cup of sweet milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of corn starch, one tablespoonful of flour, two do. of sugar.

Lemon Pie.—Grate one-half outside of a lemon, and squeeze out the juice; yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonsful, heaped, of sugar; one-half cup water; one teaspoonful butter; stir well and bake in a deep dish lined with crust. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth; stir in two tablespoonsful pulverized sugar, and spread over the top of the pie, as soon as it is baked. Set in the oven till top is nicely browned.

Unfermented Bread.—Take of flour three pounds; bicarbonate of soda three teaspoonsful; mix thoroughly together in a dry state; then take one and a half pints of cold water, (some flour will require a little more) and add to it four teaspoonsful of muriatic acid, (or spirits of salts), stir it up with a wooden spoon, and mix it quickly with the prepared flour, using a wooden spoon or spatula for the purpose. Put the dough thus made into a baking tin previously heated, and bake in a moderate oven. If possible, the dough should be put in as soon as it is made, but if that cannot be, the dough should be covered with a wet cloth till it is put in.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.

Subterranean Discoveries---A Buried City Older than Pompeii.

The *Revue des Deaux Mondes* gives an account of some remarkable discoveries which have recently been made in two islands of the Greek Archipelago, called respectively Santorin and Therasia. These two islands, with a third, form a sort of circular bay. The inner coast presents a series of cliffs, sometimes reaching to a height of 1,300 feet. On the top of these cliffs lies a kind of pumice stone of brilliant whiteness. From the summit the land slopes away gently to the open sea, and is everywhere covered with a coating of tulia or pozzulolana, at times more than 100 feet deep. Here and there upon the slopes are scattered populous villages. There is, however, no soil but a friable pumice, the dust of which is raised and carried in eddies by very strong winds.

This pumice, when duly mixed with lime, produces a hard cement, which has the quality of great resistance to the action of the weather or sea water. It has for some time been exported, and the works at the Suez Canal have caused lately a largely increased demand for it. In quarrying the tulia has been quite cut through, and beneath which have been found remains of buildings erected by the primitive dwellers in the island.

The first discoveries were made in Therasia. On the southern face of the island, between the two capes in which it terminates, are vast open quarries. The works are at the edge of the cliff, and the material is buried down some 500 feet to the base, whence it is directed by shoots into boats. The workmen have been accustomed not to cut down to the bottom of the stratum, since below a certain level they found that the pozzulolana was mixed with blocks of stone, which, besides making it more difficult to work, reduced its value. These blocks lay in regular lines, and were the crests of walls. There can be no doubt that the buildings were raised to dwell in, and that the pumice which covered them had not been stirred since it first fell from the volcanoes.

The principal building uncovered contains six rooms of various sizes, the largest being about 20 feet by 17 feet, the smallest a little more than eight feet square. One of the walls is carried out so far as to enclose a sort of court, about twenty-six feet long, with a single entrance. A smaller building of one chamber has been opened close to this, and the crests of several walls in the neighborhood bear witness to the existence of houses still buried. The masonry is quite different from that at present in use in the island, containing neither pozzulolana nor lime. The walls are composed of irregular blocks of unhewn lava, laid one above another without order, the interstices being filled up with redish colored volcanic ashes. Among the walls are laid in every direction long branches of olive wood, now for the most so decayed that they crumble at the first touch. The object of these was to make the walls less rigid, and so less subject to disturbance from earthquakes.

One human skeleton was found; that of a man of middle age; was doubled up in one corner of the room as it crushed under the weight of the roof when it broke in. Much of the property escaped destruction, and objects of various kinds were there. Vessels of lava and earthware, grain, straw, bones of animals, tools of flint and lava. There was no trace of metals; not even a nail in the roof. The pottery is of several kinds. Large, yellowish jars, holding sometimes as much as twenty gallons, are the most common. They contained barley, peas, anise, etc.

A BRITISH gunboat is to be stationed at New Chang, China, during the winter. Affairs at Tientsin are still in an unsatisfactory condition. Minister Low advises the missionaries to go to Teschow, and guarantees their safety here. The Protestant chapel at Falstein has been destroyed, but there was no violence done to persons.

An Unobliging Man.

The most unfortunate man in the world is now living in Arkansas. He is condemned to be hanged, but all the carpenters in the neighborhood refuse to build the scaffold. He is a carpenter himself by trade, and the sheriff proposed that he should put up the scaffold. He swears, however, that it is asking too much of him, and that he won't do it—that he will go unhanged a thousand years first. We think he is a little fastidious about the matter, but under the circumstances, which are peculiar, he is probably not so much to blame, as one might suppose.

DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a well known medicine, prepared by the great lung doctor whose name it bears, is a trophy won to science whose merits are acknowledged by thousands of our best citizens. When we look around and see the thousands who have been cured by its almost miraculous power, we cannot but wonder at the careless neglect which swells the lists of those who die annually of pulmonary consumption. In its early stages Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a specific; in its last stages it will alleviate and often cure. 87 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

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☞ Call and examine this new and wonderful remedy, at

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SHALL NATURE BE SUSTAINED!

To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down. That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicine.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy natural flow of bile, prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them, and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every Fall.

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At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicos.
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.

Sterling Exchange dull. Money easy at 5@6 on call, with the supply in excess of the demand. Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 112¾, with some excitement in the Gold Room. Carrying rates 1@6. Clearances $7,695,000.

Governments quiet and steady. Coupons: 81s, 113½; 5-20s, '62s, 107½; '64s, 107; '65s, 107; new '65s, 106½; '67s, 106¾; '68s, 106¾; 10-40s, 103½; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds dull and weak: Missouri, 91½; Tennessee old, 55¾; new, 55¾; Virginia new, 62; old, 64; North Carolina old, 46¾; new, 39.

Stocks firm, with advance of ¼@½ over closing rate last night.

Canton 63¾; Cumberland Coal, 26; Western Union Telegraph Co. 83; Quicksilver 4; Mariposa 7; do. preferred, 10¾; Adams Express 65 ex div; Wells Fargo 31; Merchants' Union Express 40¾; United States Express 35¾; Pacific Mail 61¾; New York Central, 92¾; Scrip 87¾; Erie 23; do. preferred 46; Hudson River, 129½; preferred 135; Reading 101¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 103½; North Western 70; do preferred 89; Rock Island 113¾; New Jersey Central 105; St. Paul 59½; do. preferred 80¾; Wabash 52¾; do. preferred 73; Fort Wayne 94¾; Terre Haute 22; do. preferred 52; Chicago & Alton 114½; do. preferred 116¾; Ohio & Mississippi 31; C. C. & C. 79½; Burlington & Quincy none; Lake Shore 93¾; Indiana Central none; Illinois Central 138.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Nov. 21, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	11¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	12¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	7¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	9¾
U. S. 5-20 1864		U. P. R. R.	82¾
U. S. 5-20 1865		Central	92¾
U. S. 10-40s	8¾	Ex. Pacific	11¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 21, 1870.

It was expected on Saturday that there would be no trouble in establishing advance in the price of wheat and flour to-day, and, indeed, it was generally conceeded that there should have been an advance several days ago. To-day, however, very unexpectedly the dispatches from Chicago reported a reaction, prices having dropped very materially, and it is probable that the "longs" succeeded in unloading, and are now ready to force another decline in order to load up again, and having succeeded in this we may expect another "bull" movement. Another general European war will be hatched up, and the people will be made believe again that prices are entirely too low, that a heavy export demand is about to set in, and that all the surplus breadstuffs in this country will be wanted instantly to feed France and Germany. There can be no doubt but what many of those very sensational dispatches are manufactured for a specific purpose, and that they have the desired effect, though temporary it may be, is well known. At the close of the week, operators in flour and wheat felt very comfortable, as they could not be expected to realize an advance on their stocks, but, judging from the character of the dispatches, their hopes are not likely to be realized.

APPLES—We can report a fair demand and diminished receipts, but the stock is large and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $2.50@3.50 for fair to prime, and $4.50@5.50 for choice.

BUTTER—Continues sluggish but unchanged; we continue to quote at 30@35 for common to fair, and 36@38 for good to prime.

A PRIL BUTTER—Sales at 40@42c per gallon, as to quality.

ASHES—Common soda 4c; refined, 4¾; Pearl ash, 6½; Pots 7½.

BEESWAX—Sales at 28 to 30 cents.

BEANS—The receipts are increasing and the market is easier, though prices are unchanged at $2@2.50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull and cannot be quoted higher than $3.50@3.75 per cwt.

HOMINY—Quoted at $3.50@3.75.

CORN—Is quiet and unchanged. Western New York Reserve, 1869, 75@80c; Ohio Goshen, 1869, New York Goshen, 1869, 80@85c; currency 6s, 1869, 85@90c.

CRANBERRIES—Very irregular, ranging all the way from $10@18 per bbl, the outside figure for "jackets".

CARBON OIL—Standard brands 21, in a jobbing way, 25@30c for small lots.

CHEESE—Is selling all the way from 20@29 per lbl, as to quality.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $9@9¼ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3.75 @4, and Calcined Plaster at $3.50@3.75.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet and unchanged. New crop Peaches, ready for quarters and 10@11 for halves. Apples, 7@8c; sliced 9@9¾. Blackberries, 12@13.

FLOUR—The market is strong, but under the influence of advices from the west to-day no general advance has been established—reports that they have put prices up, but as yet it has not been general, and it is doubtful whether a good deal more would have been done to-day than just the case. The trouble with dealers is that they did not have confidence in the east advance and all the demand is entirely local, and there is a strong competition for local trade, they were timid about advancing on customers, thinking approximate that they might look around and buy at some rival establishment. It would not be surprising if the recent advance in the west should be almost entirely lost within the next few days, as a decline, when it once sets in at Chicago and Milwaukee, is fully as rapid, if not more so, as an advance.

EGGS—The market is quiet and unchanged; receipts light, but the demand is light if the demand is light, prices, 23@28 for pickled, and 30@32 for fresh.

FEATHERS—Demand is improving but there is no change whatever in prices; No. 1 thers, 65@70—in small lots, 80@85.

GRAIN—There is but little that is new or important to be noted in regard to wheat; the opinion on Saturday was pretty general that there would have to be an advance early this week, but the news from the west to-day is of a character that these expectations will not be realized. The mills we understand have not advanced the price of flour, and consequently are not willing to pay an advance for wheat. This being the case, we continue to quote at $1.10@1.22 for red, and $1.25@1.35 for white, however, the latter figures are very light, and dealers are not entirely satisfied with these figures. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales reported at 43@45c. Rye is dull, and we hear that they are unable to buy below 65 cts. New Corn is steady at 62@65, buying and selling round out at 65. Rye is wanted at 90c, but little offering and not much wanted. Barley continues quiet and is devoid of a single characteristic worthy of special notice. We continue to quote at 80@85 for good and $1 for fair.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is quiet and rather dull, and devoid of a single new characteristic worthy of notice. There is a moderate city and country trade while in regard to prices, there are no changes to note, however.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22; Prime, 21½; Good 21; Fair, 20; Ordinary, 19@19½; Old Government Java, 28; Mocha 30; Laguayra, 22. Roasted Coffee loose, 23c in papers, 24.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11¾@12¾ for old, and 13 for new; Porto Rico, 13¾@13¾; Cuba, 10¾@11¾. Sugar Loaves, 15@16; Domeraru, 12¾ @13; Refined—Standard Crushed, 14¾; A, 13¾; E, 13¾; C, 13¾; C & F, 13¾.

SYRUPS—Sugar House, 38@45; Lovering's, 60; other brands, 45@75.

RICE—Carolina, 10@12.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 65@70 for old crop, and 55@60 for new; Porto Rico, 60@70; Demarara, 75.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $20@25 according to quality and condition.

HONEY—Sales at 35@40 cts.

HOMINY—Small sales at $3@3.25 per bbl.

HOPS—Sales at 25@30 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and country at $1.75.

LARD OILS—No. 1 Extra, $1.10@1.15, and 80 cts. for No. 2.

MILL FEED—Sales of middlings at $1.50@ 1.60, according to quality. Seconds may be quoted at $1.30@1.35.

ONIONS—Very dull and the supply is large; cannot be quoted higher than $2 per bbl, with but few sales above $2.25.

POULTRY—Live poultry is dull, while dressed is selling pretty freely at quotations. Chickens, live, 50@55c per pair, and dressed at 10@11 cts per lb. Live Turkeys, $1.00@1.25 each; dressed at 15@17 cts per lb.

POTATOES—Is steady demand and firm; sales on truck of two car loads Prince Peach Blows at 75—small lots of 25 cts per bush. Sweets are steady but unchanged at $4.25@4.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Small sales of new crop Sugar Cured Hams at 15@16c; new Lard at 15 cts, in tes; and mess Pork at $20@24.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4¾.

SALT—Sales at $2.40@2.45 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—There is considerable enquiry in regard to Clover Seed, and from all that we can learn prices may be given at $5 for recleaned lots, and $4.50 is being offered for prime. Timothy is steady. Flax seed is in steady demand at $2.30@2.35, and little or none offering.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8@8½c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply; may be quoted at inside per bushel.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour on advance sale of 6,000 brls not quite established, prices not known. Wheat dull, 2c@3c lower; sales 30,000 bush at $1.30@1.31 for fall; $1.32@1.33 for choice spring; $1.34@1.35 for choice amber; closing at $1.30 for fall; $1.32 for spring; $1.34 for amber. Corn 1c@2c lower; sales 30,000 bush at 57@58c. Whisky quiet and lower at 92@93c. Pork dull and nominally at $20. Bacon irregular. Shoulders 9½@10c; clear rib sides 13½@13¾c; clear sides 14@14½c. Lard dull at 15½c. Hay dull and lower at $20@22 for prime. Hemp dull at $2.25@2.30. Flaxseed dull at $2.30@2.35. Butter steady at 30@35c for choice. Eggs steady at 22@23c. Whiskey steady at 92c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bush; corn, 30,000 bush; oats, 2,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bush; corn, 20,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 21, 1870.

The market was excessively quiet to-day, not a single sale reported, while, as compared with Saturday, there seems to be no change whatever in prices. It is claimed, that notwithstanding the price of crude is considered too high here, it is worth more relatively in the oil regions, and spot oil is reported scarce there, as Cleveland seems to be taking all that offers. It is well known among oil men that manufacturers cannot sell refined and buy crude against it, at present prices, as there would be no margin, and this accounts for the dead-lock that has characterized the trade for some time past.

CRUDE.

Spot or seller November is quoted at 9¾; seller first half of 1871, 9; buyer same time, 10½; buyer all 1871, 12¾.

REFINED.

Very quiet and unchanged. Spot 23½; deliverable on 25th 23½; December, 22¾; lines January to June, 23½; April to June, 24; January and February 22½.

OIL BARRELS.

Sales city make on spot at $1.95; and country make at 1.80. Business fair.

OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. W. P. RR.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 167 bbls refined to Logan, Bro, & Co., Phila.

Union Ref. & Storing Co., 488 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 258 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

W. L. Elkins, 250 bbls refined to Waring, K. & Co. Phila.

Ralston & Waring, 326 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Total.....1,429 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. & PENNA RR.

Stanley Oil Co., 1,082 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Morgan & Co. 694 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 252 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Montgheimer, R. & Co., 30 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 434 obls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co. 104 bbls refined to Logan, Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 400 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

J. K. Traux & Co. 109 bbls refined oil to A. & G. Janney.

Total.....2,889 bbls

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

J Hutchinson Ref. Oil Co. 146 bbls, account J Manhall; Keystone O W, 225, account Thos King; Standard O W, 1122, account D C Herbst; Nat. Ref. Co, 222, account O S Goldrick; Peerless O W, 8, account Duncan & Young; Citizens O W, 740, account O S Goldrick; Tarentum O W, 168, account W Conner; Cosmos O W 270, account Duncan & Young.—Total, 3,266.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 12 M.—Crude 11@ 11¾c; Nov., 11¾; December, 12¼; 1871, January, 12¾; February, 12¾; March, 13¼; April 13¾. No sales reported. Crude 11@11¾.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 12 M.—Market quiet, with crude at the 1870 bid for refined.

3 P. M.—Crude 11c bid for this week; refined 23c paid for 500 bbls November; call market dull at 23c; December gauge old value paid.

PLEASANTVILLE, November 21, 11:15 A. M.—Market quiet and dull at 9½@9¾.

TIDIOUTE, November 21, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet but very firm; gravities scarce and high, 40@47 at 9@9½; 36@40 to 46 at $3.10 to $3.15; under 35 at $3.20; Hickory oil is in good demand at $7.50 in bond.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Nov. 21.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $3.25 bid for regardless; holding at $3.35; $3.25 bid for gravity, holding at $3.40.

OIL CITY, Nov. 21.—River twenty inches and falling. Weather rainy.

ROUSEVILLE, Nov. 21.—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and firm; offering $3.20, asking $3.25 for irrespective; $3.35 for gravity. No sales.

TITUSVILLE, November 21, 12:15 P. M.—Market very dull and nothing doing only in small lots. For refined $2.20@2.25; was paid. Weather cloudy and cold.

OIL CITY, November 21, 12 M.—Lower irrespective at $3.15@3.20; gravity $3.30. Oil City irrespective $3.47½@3.50; gravity $3.55@3.60. Market quiet and no transactions

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 21, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

L. Keefer, Chicago	6 cars
Shamberg & Haas, Chicago	4 cars
Haas & Keefer, Chicago	3 cars
Hothschilds & Zeigler, Chicago	3 cars
S. Lowenthal, Chicago	1 car
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	6 cars
Snee & Chamberlain, Chicago	4 cars
M. Varnes, Chicago	1 car
P. Hartman, Chicago	1 car
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	1 car
Wolbright, Chicago	1 car
E. Katz, Chicago	4 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	6 cars
P. Dewman, Chicago	6 cars
Marks & Keefer, Chicago	1 car
Trauman & Lobman, Chicago	2 cars
Hyman & Co., Indianopolis	4 cars
R. Lowerly, Indianapolis	1 car
Holmes, L. & Co., Bourbon	1 car
Hollday & Co., Columbia	2 cars
H. M. Welsh, Nevada	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	3 cars
Newly Bro., Newark	1 car
Prepaid, C. & P. RR.	5 cars
Total	66
Total last week	51

In addition to the 66 cars of western, there were about 150 driven in from adjoining counties, and we presume that the whole number on sale did not fall much short of 1,500 head, which, as is well known, is a big supply for the Allegheny market, particularly at this season of the year. Some of the drovers reported the market; others thought it was sluggish, and others again said that it was all that could be expected under existing circumstances. There is no concealing the fact that the comparatively low price of hogs, together with the great abundance of poultry is telling somewhat on the beef market, and we so think be inferred, is curtailing the demand considerably, and consequently the butchers, or many of them at least are buying more hogs and a smaller number of cattle. The great proportion of the offerings to-day consisted of stock cattle, and with a very good attendance of buyers for this particular kind of stock, there was a fair trade done, and as to prices there is but little change, as compared with last week. Prime to extra butchers stock sold at from 7@7¾ cts; and medium at 6¾@6¾. Feeding cattle may be quoted all the way from 6@6 cts.

Hothschilds & Zeigler report 70 head mixed western cattle at 5@7 cts

S. Lowenstein 20 head mixed Chicago cattle at 5@6¾; 20 head good Washington Co. cattle left over.

S. Lowenthall 25 head of mixed western stock at 6@6¾.

S. Shamberg & Haas 108 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 5@6¾.

L. Katz 105 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 4½@6¾c.

Frank Kraus sold 16 head of prime Washington Co. steers, averaging 1,300 lbs to Jones & Langhrey, at 6¾ cts.

M. Kraus sold 20 head fat cattle at 5@6¾ cts; 40 stockers, at an average of 5 cts.

Peter Steinmantle reports 25 head mixed Butler Co. stock, at 5@6¼ cts.

I. C. McKeeson 30 head fair to prime Butler Co. stock, at 5@7 cts.

J. & S. Neely 30 head fair to prime Licking Co. Ohio stock, at 5@6¾c.

Oliver & McAllister report having sold 29 head mixed Penna stock, at 5@6¾c.

Trauman & Lobman report 25 head butchers stock, all from St. Louis, at 5@6¾c.

Keefer 38 head from Chicago, at 5@6¾.

Emerick & Co. 25 head from Chicago, at 5@6¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 157 head all from Chicago; stockers at 5; butchers stock, at 5½@6¾.

Jas. Hanlin sold 23 head of Washington Co. stock at 5½@5¾.

L. & J. Shamberg report 170 head of mixed stock, at 5@6¾ cts.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 26 head Ohio cattle at 6¾@7¼.

Green wald & Kahn retailed 74 good to prime Ohio stock at 6¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a very fair supply of sheep, about 2,250, and with an unusually light demand, the market was slow and there were some 400 or 500 left over unsold. The butchers generally took hold very sparingly, and drovers nearly all pronounced the attendance of buyers—and of the closest they have experienced this season. There were some few good sheep and they brought good prices, but the average and common grades were dull and lower. For further particulars we refer the reader to the report of sales below:

D. Fleming sold 150 mixed Ohio sheep and lambs at $1@4 per head.

M. Holmes had 136 of medium sheep; he held at 4½.

J. Vilaner had 65 large coarse wooled sheep averaging about 100 lbs which he expected to average 350@400 per lb.

G. G. Carter had 350 head mixed Greene Co., sheep on sale.

R. F. Stauffer 125 head from Butler Co; sold at from 3½c per head to 5c per lb.

Jacob Emmell 68 head prime to extra from Ohio; sold 54 averaging 115 lbs to Peter Tate at 6¾; also 10 Kraus averaging 120 lbs at 6¾.

John Drum 250 head mixed stock from Ohio at from $2.50 down.

M. Walker had 320 of very good coarse wool sheep from Greene Co; held at $3.50@3.80 but would probably drive to East Liberty yards.

Neely & McMillan 160 head medium to good sheep at an average of $3.50.

Haworth wholesaled 60 head of Shiloh Ohio sheep to J. Davis at $3.37 per cwt.

Wm. Newlin sold 100 head mixed sheep at from $3 per head down.

Jonathan Davis bought 170 commonish sheep from Jacob Co., sheep at an average of $3.50.

W. Neely reports his head mixed sheet at from $3 per head down.

Adam Eckert sold 180 on commission at $1.75@2.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was unusually large, and as compared with this day week, prices ruled lower, and the shade at the decline was a very good demand. Sales were made in a retail way at 7@7¾.

Shamberg & Horner 53 to Emerick & Beyer at 7¾.

Taylor wholesaled to Emerick & Co 27 at 7¾c.

R. C. Crum retailed for Elliott 122 at 7@7¾c. Greenwald & Kahn reported having retailed 100 at 7¼@7¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 21, 1870.

FLOUR—Return spring quiet and easier.

WHEAT—No 2 spring unsettled and weak-er, closing quiet at $1.26¾@1.26¾ cash and seller November; $1.26¾ seller December. Afternoon sale at $1.25¾@1.26 cash, $1.26¾@ 1.26¾ seller December.

CORN—Quiet; No 2 mixed 64@65c cash or seller November. Afternoon nominal at 65c cash; 66c seller November.

OATS—Quiet; No 2 at 35c.

RYE—Steady; No 2 at 75c.

BARLEY—Quiet; No 2 at 81@83c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at the for truckround.

MESS PORK—Closed quiet and weak; sales at $19.60 cash, $19.75@19.80 seller December.

LARD—Sales at 9.80@9.82½ cash, $9.90 seller December.

LIVE HOGS—Dull but firm at $6.40@7.00; dressed quiet, at $7.25@7.37½.

CATTLE—Dull at $5@6.25.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Ashes: pots steady at $6.75@7.25. Cotton opened firm and no advance; closed quiet and the advance lost; sales of 1,000 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour: sales of 24,000 bbls; 10c lower and less active at $4.50@5.25 for superfine western and State; $5.50@6.25 common to good extra western and State; $6.60@6.85 good to choice do; $6.90@7.75 common to choice white wheat western extra; $7.80@8.50 fancy do; $5.50@6.25 common to good extra Ohio; $6.60@6.85 good to choice do; $6.90@7.75 common to choice white wheat Ohio extra; $7.80@8.50 fancy do; $5.50@6.25 common to good extra Genesee; $6.60@6.85 good to choice do; $6.90@7.75 extra Genesee; $7.80@8.50 fancy do; $5.50@6.25 common to good extra Ohio; $6.60@6.85 good to choice do; $6.90@7.75 extra do

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations made by the Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh Nov. 21, 1870.	A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Height of Barometer	29.16	29.05	29.20
Change since last report	.07	.06	.07
Thermometer	39°	42°	35°
Change in last 24 hours	7°	1°	4°
Direction of wind	N.W.	N.	N. W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	2	4	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.2	0.9	0.2
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	1.	2.	1.
Amount of cloud	0.	0.	0.
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hths			
State of weather	3	2	2

Remarks.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked prefix and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow; 6, cloudy covered.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

The Commission of Wm. R. Howard as notary public for Allegheny city, has been received.

W. A. Gudenberger, 45 Fifth avenue, has received Scribner's highly illustrated Magazine. It has a good table of contents.

Charles Birkbeck, Saturday evening, had the audacity to strike John Reitz in the mouth in Kerkendahl's tavern on Grant street. Alderman Beister has sent for Charles.

Yesterday a warrant was issued by Alderman Taylor for the arrest of John Welsh, who keeps a tavern on Forty-eighth street, and was charged with selling liquor on Sunday.

Jacob Gearhart was insulted by Charles Gilbert on Saturday night. The result of it was that Charles was before Alderman Beister yesterday morning and paid a fine of $5 and costs.

Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a party named Saunders for obtaining several weeks boarding from Mrs. Hamilton, and for afterwards selling himself in employment when he was not.

Seventh Ward.—The Republican citizens of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, are requested to meet at the Franklin street engine house on Wednesday evening next, for the consideration of the various ward offices to be voted for at the primary election.

A Wild Attack.—Wm. Nolte was subjected to a wild attack from Ferdinand Wild, on the Perrysville Plank Road, Sunday afternoon. Wild knocked him down. A warrant was sent for Wild and the case was compromised by a mutual division of the costs.

Grace Hastead.—The locust of fine vocal music in our city will be delighted to learn that Miss Caroline McCaffrey, contralto, of Philadelphia, will give a grand vocal concert at Lyceum Hall on Friday evening, December 2d. Miss McCaffrey will be assisted by her sister Helen, and several other musical artists. Reserved seats are now on sale at Hasten's.

Shot and Severely Cut.—The wife of Mr. Robert Hay, died suddenly Sunday night at her residence No. 29 Esplanade street, Allegheny. She had visited a house where a friend lay dead and returned home in the morning until after nine o'clock. Coming home she complained of feeling unwell and in about two hours was dead. She was an estimable lady and will be widely mourned.

Yesterday morning about eight o'clock the soot in one of the flues of the house connected with the First United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, was found to be on fire. The crowded condition of the streets at the time of the discovery of the fire greatly excited the alarm. The engines were out, but the cause was discovered before they could get into service, and the fire was extinguished and burned out and that was all of it.

No Honors.—A young man walking behind a fashionably dressed lady last night observed the back part of her head to fall off. He gallantly picked it up, and following after, called it to her covering a flow of rage and wadding. He honestly returned it, remarking that his good luck deserved at least two dimes reward. She was a belle indeed, however, and snatched the missing accordage and refused to pay a cent for the honesty.

The Halseys and McKennas had a quarrel Sunday afternoon. It resulted in litigation yesterday. Michael Halsey made information before Alderman O'Donnell, and set forth that Arthur McKenna had threatened to kick his brains out. In return, Arthur made information against Halsey, and set forth that Michael and his wife Margaret, maintained a disorderly house on Eighteenth street, Tenth ward. In both cases the parties were held for hearings.

Dave McKnight, of Allegheny, Democrat's forge, kept a saloon on the line of the street car on Ohio street; Goetz was affectionately pawing about the waist, and inserted a set of tooth into his ear. Dave requested him to desist. He did so, but only to change about and close his teeth over Lehman's left ear. There wasn't much of that ear left when Goetz got through taking about as much and a half of it away. The piece bitten off was dropped on the floor, and afterwards picked up by Officer Lehman, and exhibited it to Alderman Arent, who was induced thereupon to send for Goetz. The charge is malicious mischief, etc.

Keyspur Fish Hooters.

There are few of our Banking institutions that can boast of a more solid and wealthy list of stockholders than the Keystone Bank, corner of Liberty street and Garrison alley. It has quite a central location, being in the midst of the liveliest business portion of the city, and is therefore convenient for merchants in that locality. We have a personal acquaintance with many of the stockholders, and know them to be gentlemen of wealth, and position in society. And as they are invited to participate in the profits of a safe banking business, the Keystone bank must be one of the safest places of deposit in the city. The annual election for directors took place at the banking house yesterday morning. The following well known gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year: H. Sellers, Robert Bakewell, Robert P. Duff, William McKee, Richard S. Waring.

Interesting Presentation.

Last evening an interesting reunion was held in the hall of Iron City Lodge No. 35, A. F. A., on Fifth Avenue. The occasion was the presentation of an organ to the order from the members, wives and sisters of the membership. The ceremonies were public in their character and attracted a number of the ladies and gentlemen, the friends of the organization. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Hall, Hayman and received by W. C. Hayman. Handsome remarks were followed by an interval of dancing, which was kept up by the company until the wee hours of the morning.

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Sad Death.—A young man named Thomas Gallagher, residing with his parents on Second avenue, Birmingham, was accidentally killed on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad, at Second street, Birmingham, on Saturday evening last. He was walking on the track, and was struck by the engine of a passenger train, and instantly killed. He was a young man of steady habits, and was employed as a brakeman on the road. He was about twenty-one years of age.

Sudden Death.—Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman, wife of Mr. Jacob Hoffman, residing on Penn street, Lawrenceville, died suddenly on Saturday evening last. She had been ailing for some time, but was not considered dangerously ill. She was about 45 years of age.

Accidental Death.—Coroner Kirkpatrick was notified yesterday morning of the death of a man named Thomas Gallagher, who was killed on the railroad at Birmingham on Saturday evening. Deceased was a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad, and was struck by the engine of a passenger train and instantly killed. He resided with his parents on Second avenue, Birmingham, and was about twenty-one years of age.

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Gilmore, Riddle & Co., Locust street, Allegheny, between Federal and Sandusky streets, carry on one of the most extensive foundries and machine shops to be found in the country. Their specialties are all kinds of castings and machinery from a window sash weight to an immense solid column for a bridge. Steam engines and boilers, screws of every description and variety of pattern, castings of every class and size are made to order and on the shortest notice. Give them a call.

The following letters are held for postage at the Pittsburgh Post Office, Nov. 21, 1870: Gross, Benjamin; Greenwood, Pa.; Gest, Cornelius, Economy, Pa.; Gardner, Mrs. Dorothy; Lizzy, Fleming Station, Pa.; Scouts, Mrs. Wm.; Allegheny, Pa.; Smith, Mrs. Phillips, Linda; New York; Sexton, Mrs. Sarah; Jacksonville, Pa.; Sanders, Mrs. Jane; Pa.; Walker and family, Rev., Pinegrove, Pa., 3 cents.

Ayre's Latin School.

The third monthly examination will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) commencing at nine o'clock A. M.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

HON. FELIX R. BRUNOT.
REV. S. M. HEMPHILL.
REV. J. B. WARREN.
DR. JOHN REED.

Friends and patrons are cordially invited to attend.

Washington Infantry Ball.

The first grand military and civic ball of the Washington Infantry will be given to-morrow evening (Thanksgiving Eve.) at Lafayette Hall; and, judging from the high standing of the gentlemen named as managers, those who attend may safely anticipate an enjoyable occasion. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of the most efficient character, and guests will be made free from all annoyances of disorder, or anything of a disagreeable nature.

To Lovers of the Fine Arts.

Mr. and Mrs. Shoenberger have kindly placed their picture gallery at the disposal of the ladies who have undertaken to complete the chime of bells for Trinity church. The gallery will be thrown open to the public on Tuesday next, November 29, and from the hours of 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. A small admission fee will be charged. It is earnestly hoped that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to inspect one of the best and most valuable collections of paintings in the country, and at the same time help in the laudable enterprise. The entrance to the gallery is by the first door of No. 128 Penn street.

Constellation.

A specimen of constellation was developed in Allegheny Saturday night. Wm. Lehman and Adam Goetz met in a saloon on Ohio street; Goetz was affectionately pawing about the waist, and inserted a set of tooth into his ear. Lehman requested him to desist. He did so, but only to change about and close his teeth over Lehman's left ear. There wasn't much of that ear left when Goetz got through taking about as much and a half of it away. The piece bitten off was dropped on the floor, and afterwards picked up by Officer Lehman, and exhibited it to Alderman Arent, who was induced thereupon to send for Goetz. The charge is malicious mischief, etc.

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THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

A Brief Resume of the Enterprise—What has been Accomplished—And What is Contemplated—Its Importance to Pittsburgh—The Work Vigorously Progressing Along the Line—Its Wealth of Resources, and Magnificent Scenery—Notes and Personal Mention.

At the intersection of Grant and Water streets stands a moderately sized, smoke begrimmed two-story brick building. Around it and through it constantly there is coursing a busy stream of activity; radiating from it are the iron rails over which pass precious loads of human as well as other freight, while the whole surroundings seem pervaded with a spirit of enterprise and energy, and bustling activity, and saucy pluck, indicative of the most gratifying present success, and the most hopeful outlook for the future. It is the home of the Connellsville railroad company by Pittsburgh, and the depot for what is to be one of the great through railroad lines, hereafter to add so largely to the prosperity and prosperity of our goodly city. The isolation of the road from all the others which centre here and which make the Union Depot a place so full of life, is with strange, in a matter of curious conjecture and with others an illustration of the indomitable energy with which the enterprise has been carried on and the independent spirit in which it is to be conducted to completion. Through peculiar opposition from rival lines and difficulties financial and otherwise the company have been endeavoring to push forward their work, and now that their efforts seem soon to be crowned with success, a brief description of the road may be interesting to citizens. Pittsburghers especially, are gratified at the prospect of the speedy establishment of

A NEW COMMERCIAL OUTLET

Which will connect their trade with the seaport, and open up so many new and varied fields for enterprise and profit.

The track which leaves the little dingy depot now traverses a country rich in mineral wealth and agricultural resources, through a portion of the Monongahela and along the Youghiogheny valley to Connellsville, sixty miles away, with a branch to Uniontown, making in all seventy-three miles in full operation. This is in complete running order, and did it go no further, as local road, would be one of the best in the country; probably none is better equipped and enjoys a traffic which yields a greater or more certain revenue.

The design, however, of the managers, with whom the enterprise originated, was to connect

PITTSBURGH WITH BALTIMORE,

and to do this the surveys extended beyond Connellsville in a south-easterly direction, through Fayette, Somerset, and Bedford counties, in Pennsylvania, and Allegany in Maryland, to Cumberland, a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—one of the great through lines from the West. From Connellsville to Cumberland, the whole line is about two large cities to be thus brought into closer union, and by rivals who saw in its success positive annihilation to their interests. The work upon this division was one attended with many difficulties, and as a consequence it seemed to progress slowly. Passing through a mountainous district there were

ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES

of no ordinary character to encounter and which called from its skill and genius, required the greatest care and patience to surmount. Rivers were to be crossed, tunnels to be cut, mountains to be bored off, and innumerable obstacles to be overcome which made the work one of extreme difficulty.

To encourage the laborers parties were set to work at either end, at Connellsville and at Cumberland, and these have been gradually drawing together, and the hundreds of more colored certain, will be formed by the first of the year, and the whole work completed in less than a month thereafter.

Much has been done thus far is of the most substantial character and remarkable for solidity and stability. Of the bridges which have been built all are constructed of iron in the most approved style. Wherever possible, trestle work has been avoided, so that in all the line there are but a few miles of it, and that of the best description. Though

SCALING THE MOUNTAIN

such has been the care exercised that, so far as engineering skill can make it, the road when completed will be one of the safest railroad lines in the States. A trip over the mountains and a glance at the line of road here reveals this fact, which is further confirmed by a closer inspection of it as it progresses. An idea of the high character of work has been laid out and constructed may be gained from the fact that the maximum grade in best favorable ascent over the mountains, going east, while the line between Pittsburgh and Confluence half the entire route shows but twenty-six feet per mile. No other road in the country which crosses a mountain can show such a favorable record on this important point—important to the safety of the traveler, as well as economy in the wear and tear of the rolling stock. This desideratum has been obtained by heavy grading in some portions, but the additional expense of this is consumed has been more than compensated in the result attained, which is one of the finest mountain roads in the country. Unnecessary delay has been avoided in the work of the building of the road. All who shall in future travel over this new line to the Monongahela valley will find the road well understood and appreciate this signal advantage in grade. At present every effort is being put forth to ensure the completion of the work at the designated time. The Company have employees upon nearly every part of the ground to be traversed, the force thus employed numbering about

THREE THOUSAND MEN.

To support these in material and food wagon trains are constantly moving from either end of the line, while the work is pushed. The work is divided into sections among a number of contractors, and each is compelled to push on till they are relieved by others who are supplied. The scene along the whole line is one of the busiest activity. Everything is to be had in the vicinity for the building of the road, and consequently the small immediate country will be much benefited by the completion of the work.

Of the bridges constructed and those in contemplation. Of these one extends from Uniontown to Fairmont, in West Virginia, which will open up the coal fields of that country to Pittsburgh by uninterrupted railroad facilities.

Another important branch is the Bridgeport and Sheford. This had been decided upon but for the present work is delayed, by an injunction, and the New York Central road is said to be the intimation of the fact that